Vehicle Variants of Crew Served Weapons



Dave Steimke NDIA 2001

AGENDA

- Requirements
- Trends
- Current/Future Vehicle Platforms
- Crew Served Family
- Specifications
- Logistic Footprint
- Conclusion

Secondary Armament General Vehicle Requirements

- Lethality
 - ➤ Hit what you aim at and maximize the effect
- Lightweight
 - Increased emphasis on lightweight vehicles for rapid deployment
- Reduced Logistic Footprint
 - Reduce supply chain
 - ➤ Increase fieldability
- Reduce Collateral Damage
 - ➤ Hit only what you aim at

Target Requirements

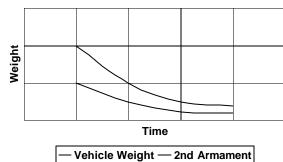
- Standing Troops
- Prone Troops
- Prone Deflated Troops
- Light Armored Vehicles
- Airborne Threats

Operational Requirements

- Independent Fire Control
- Reliability
- Maintainability
- Life Cycle Cost
- Maximum Range
- Time of Flight
- Environmental Robustness
- Dismountable for Fixed Deployment or Infantry Offensive

Trends in Vehicle Applications

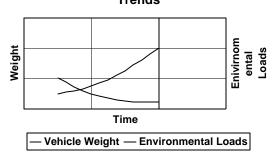




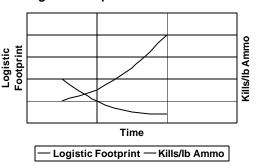
Weight and Recoil Trends



Weight and Environmental Loading Trends



Logistic Footprint & Kills/lb Ammo



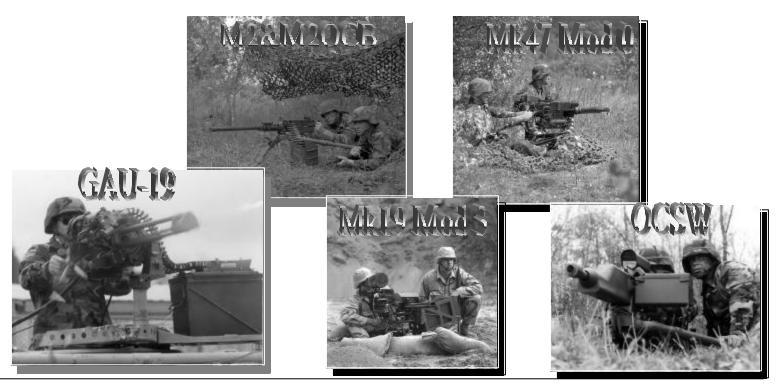
Application of Crew-Served Armaments on Current and Future Ground Vehicles

- Legacy Weapons
 - > M2 .50 cal
 - > Mk19 40mm
 - ➤ M240 7.62mm
 - ➤ M60 7.62mm
- Current Vehicle Applications
 - > HMMWV
 - ➤ Abrams Tank
 - Paladin Howitzer (M109A6)
 - Bradley Fighting Vehicle
 - M88A1 Tank Recovery Vehicle
 - ➤ M113 Armored Personnel Carrier
 - ➤ M109 Howitzer
 - ➤ M992 FAASV
 - ➤ Light Assault Vehicle (LAV-25)
 - ➤ Armored Security Vehicle

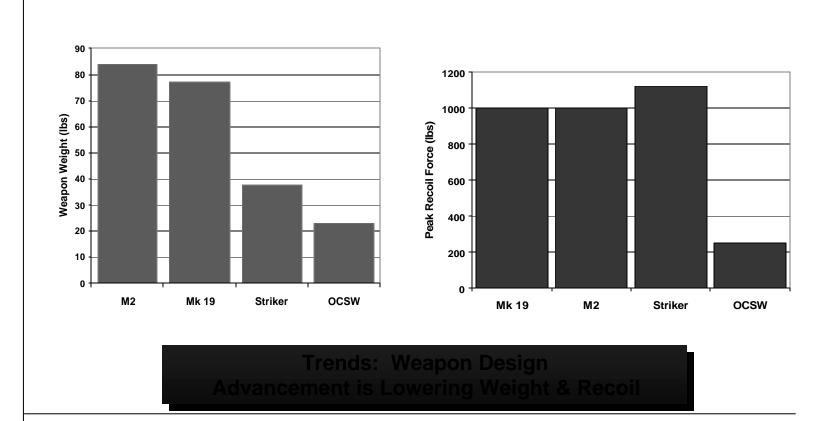
- Future Weapon
 - > Systems
 - ➤ GAU-19
 - ➤ Mk47 Mod 0
 - OCSW
- Future Vehicle Applications
 - ➤ Light Infantry
 - Brigade Combat Team (BCT)Select Vehicle Variants
 - > Crusader
 - ➤ FCS
 - > FCS Robotic System Armament
 - Bradley Fighting Vehicle
 - New Support Weapon (NSW)
 - Multi-Role Armored Vehicle (MRAV)
 - ➤ Scout/TRACER

Crew Served Weapons

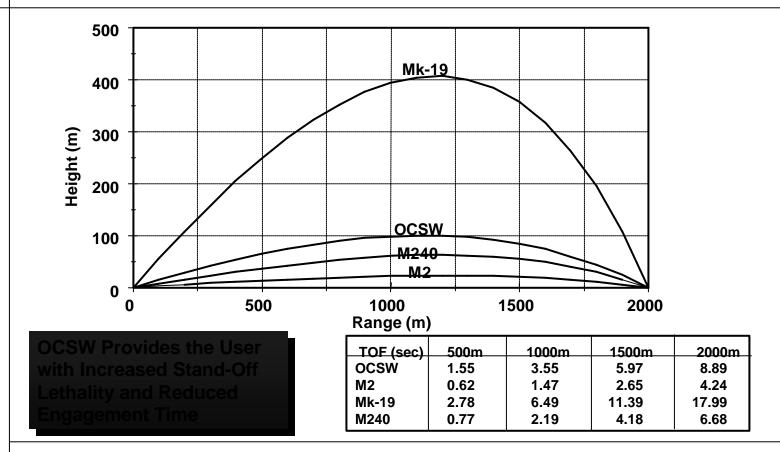
GDAS Offers a Complete Range of Crew Served Weapon Solutions:



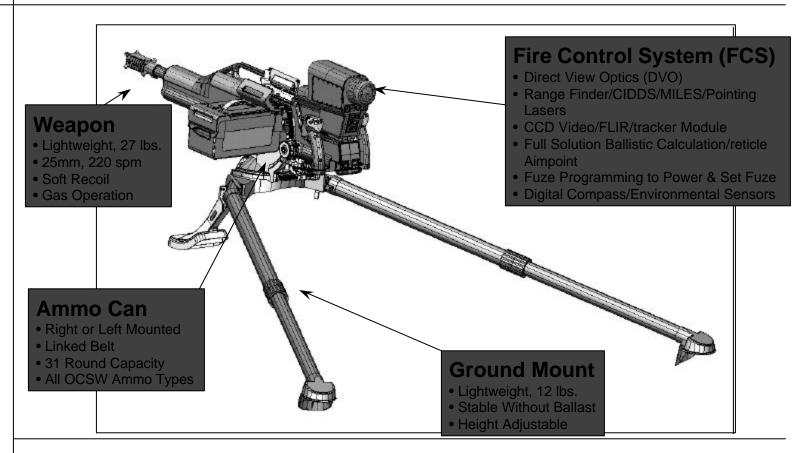
OCSW Recoil & Weight Comparison



Ammunition Trajectory Comparisons



OCSW System



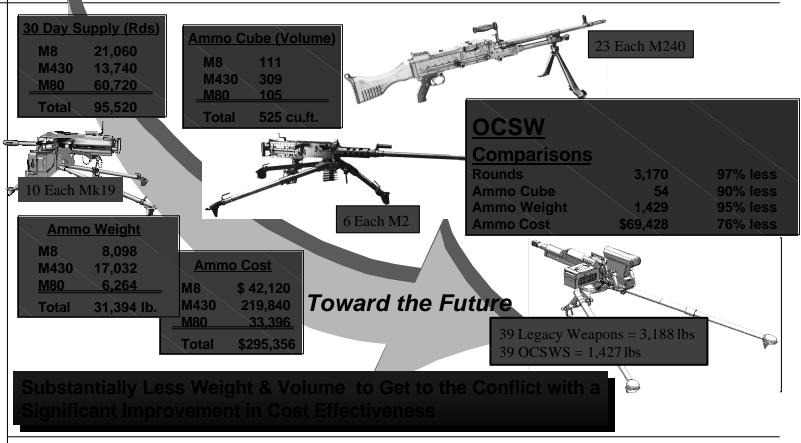
System Comparison

System	40mm Mk-19 Mod3	Cal .50 M2HB	7.62mm M240	40mm Mk47 Mod 0	25mm OCSW
Weapon Weight (b)	75.6	84.0	24.2	38.0	27.0
Mount Weight (b)	65.4	46.1	19.2	36.7	12.0
Fire Control (lb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.5	7.0
Unloaded System Weight (lb)	141.0	130.1	43.4	80.0	46.0
Ammunition Weight (lb / Round)	1.2	.4	.1	1.2	.5
Relative Lethality (lbs Ammo / Kill)	37.0	39.0	8.0	20.0	1.0

A Lightweight System with Airburst Munitions and Fire Control is Key to Reduced Logistic Footprint

Increase Lethality Payoff Anti-Personnel Role

(Typical Marine Infantry Battalion)



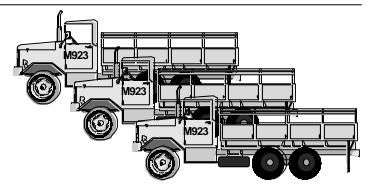
Logistic Footprint

(Typical Marine Infantry Battalion)

Used In ADPA1998

3 Truckloads (5-Ton) / 3 Drivers

- Logistics
 - ➤ Conventional Ammo
 - Weight = 31,394 lbs.
 - 9.6 Pallets / 700 Boxes
 - Avg. Box Wt. = 45 lbs.
 - Ammo Cost = \$295,356
 - ➤ Equivalent OCSW Ammo
 - Weight = 1,431 lbs.
 - 1.2 Pallets / 103 Boxes
 - Avg. Box Wt. = 14 lbs.
 - Ammo Cost = \$69,428





Future Systems like OCSW Allow Significant Reductions in Logistic Support and Equipment

Pintle Mount Demonstration on HMMWV

HMMWV Firings, June 1999



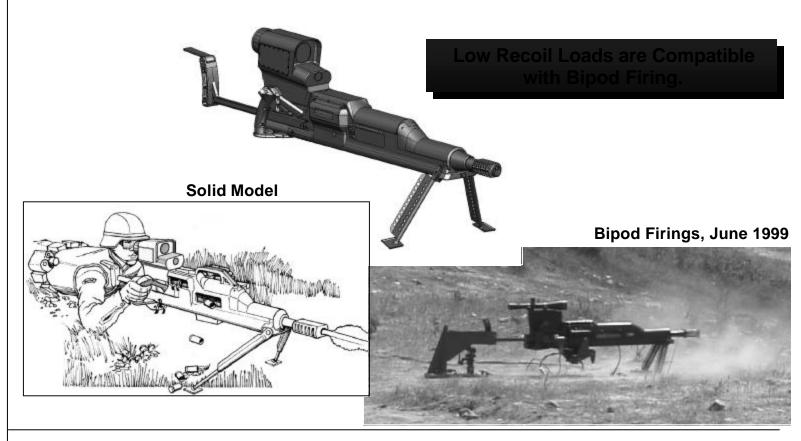


OCSW Mockup on Kollmorgen Stabilized Mount Installed on HMMWV



OCSW Installed on an M113 Fire Tested July 15, 2000

Bipod Firing Demonstration



Conclusion

- Trends in vehicle weight, logistic footprint, and collateral damage reduction drive secondary armament technology.
- Legacy systems are well developed and readily deployable but do not meet the needs of the future.
- With Striker and OCSW, GDAS is providing weapon systems to meet the future needs.